The Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 3. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886. No. 26

ESTABLISHED 1858.

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MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

The Leading Clothing House in Victoria.

Suits sold here will be altered if necessary and made to fit like Custom-made goods without extra charge.

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Just received, and will be given away during the next few days. Call and get one.

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Property in all parts of the Province for sale.
Fine residence or business property in Victoria and New Westminster.
Complete Maps and Price Lists of all lands for sale at Coal Harbor.
Investments made for non-residents. *Correspondence Solicited.*
Farms in the Fraser Valley.

MONEY TO LOAN. feb27

Wanted.

Advertisements under this head, three insertions 50 cents: six insertions, 75 cents.

WANTED.—A Nursery Governess. Address P. O. Box 229, Victoria. june15

WANTED TO RENT—A small residence, neat and comfortable, and within five minutes' walk of P. O. Any one having such a dwelling now or to become vacant in a few weeks, will find a tenant by applying to Wm. Templeman, Times office. may22

Personal.

INFORMATION is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mr. PATRICK KING, who when last heard from was in the employ of the C. P. R. at Port Moody in the capacity of Bridge Carpenter. Some 18 or 19 months ago a report reached his friends in New York State that he, with a number of other workmen, were quarantined for small pox at Port Moody. He was formerly a resident of Brockport, Monroe County, New York. Since that time, 18 or 20 months ago, his friends have received no tidings from him. Any person knowing anything of his whereabouts will relieve a widowed mother's anxiety for an absent son by communicating such information to the TIMES office, Victoria, or to R. MCDONALD, Tonawanda, New York State, U. S. july5

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Household Furniture, nearly new; also, Piano. Apply to TIMES office. july8 tf

FOR SALE—Grocery business, established 18 years. Low rent; Lease. Good stock, all complete. Price, cash, $300.
PICKERING & CO.,
july8 6t Fort street.

FOR SALE—Fruit, Confectionery and Tobacco business; fine location, good trade, well established and good stock. Cash price, $700.
PICKERING & CO.,
july6 6t Fort street.

FOR SALE—Hotels, well established, with or without License. All well established and doing a good trade. Prices from $2,000 to $8,000.
PICKERING & CO.,
july6 6t Fort street.

PARTNERSHIP—Wanted, a Partner in a well established Manufacturing business. Proof made; business increasing; will suit an energetic man. Cash price, $1000.
PICKERING & CO.,
july6 6t Fort street.

PARTNERSHIP—Partner wanted in an established business for the purpose of opening up a branch. Good opening for a man of business habits. Price $1000. All liabilities paid to date.
PICKERING & CO.,
july6 6t Fort street.

FOR SALE—Lodging House, old established, doing good trade; central locality. Reasons for selling, and full furnished. Price $1050.
PICKERING & CO.,
July6 6t Fort street.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS—If you want to buy or sell Farms, Saloons, Businesses, take a Partner or any investment, call on us.
PICKERING & CO.,
july 6 6t Fort street.

FOR SALE—An elegant 7½ Octave Upright Piano, one of the finest instruments in the Province. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire of A. C. West, Dentist, over Denny's, Government street. july 5 t f

FOR SALE.—A paying Hotel business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address 'Hotel' TIMES office. june14

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a two-story eight room House, with two lots and a never failing spring of water. Apply to R. LIDDELL, at Mr. H. Munsell's Boot and Shoe Store, Government street. june10 1m

Lost, Stolen or Strayed.

FOUND.—A small Skiff. The owner can recover the same by paying expenses. Apply at this office. july10 1m

LOST—Last Saturday evening, during the Government street fire, a Dirk Knife belonging to a Highland Costume set. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving same with Mr. Frank Campbell. july10 6t

A BLACK AND A BAY HORSE. A liberal reward will be given for such information as will lead to their recovery.
June 28. J. R. TAIT.

"WE LEAD"
—FOR—
ELEGANCE of Style, and
BEAUTY of
FINISH.
HALE and LOWE,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Meetings to be Held.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
son 1-ly W. R. MASON, Secretary.

THE Y. W. C. T. U. OF VICTORIA MEETS every third Monday in each month at Temperance Hall, on Pandora st., at 7.30 p. m. A good programme and sociable time at every meeting. Strangers cordially invited. nov4

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE HALL every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

W. J. QUINLAN, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.
Rooms over the New Bank of B. C.,
Corner Government and Fort sts., Victoria.
my8 1m

MIDWIFERY

MRS. MCGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocerystore. m 13

GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENCY,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
To or from Great Britain or the Continent.
Berths secured in advance by telegraph.
HALL & GOEPEL,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

J. A. FINNEY,
AUCTIONEER,
VANCOUVER.
Consignments Solicited.
Parties consigning goods can depend upon ready sale owing to demand caused by the late fire.
July 5

Corrig School,
A PRIVATE COLLEGE FOR BOYS
At Ross Bay, Victoria.
THE REV. C. J. BRENTON, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N. S., having leased commodious premises, the property of T. L. Woods Esq., at Ross Bay, Victoria, will open
ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST
A Private College for Boys,
Both Boarders & Day Pupils.
The buildings will, when such repair that the comfort and health of pupils will be ensured.
A staff of Teachers will be assigned sufficient to secure thorough instruction in the various departments.
Applications to be addressed to
MR. BRENTON,
June 26 D & W New Westminster.

CANADA'S CHARTERED BANKS.

There are in the Dominion forty three chartered banks, of which thirteen are in Ontario, fifteen in Quebec, nine in Nova Scotia, four in New Brunswick, and one each in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. The total authorized capital is $81,479,666, of which $66,199,799 has been subscribed and $62,350,134 is paid up. This is a good showing, but the figures which apply to Ontario and Quebec are better still; of a total authorized capital of $60,316,666 there are $53,945,537 paid up. The reserve fund foots up $18,125,141. The premises occupied are generally among the most substantial to be found in the town or city where they are located, and these are valued at $3,512,830. The figures showing the amount of business done are also of considerable interest. The banks above mentioned on the 31st of May had in circulation $28,900,765 of their own notes, and held deposits, outside of those made by the Government, aggregating $100,782,630, of which $49,348,207 was on demand, and $51,434,423 payable after notice. The total liabilities were $145,589,433. On the asset side of the account there was specie to the amount of $6,829,091. Dominion notes and notes and cheques of other banks, $17,697,537 and Dominion stock and foreign securities $7,780,810. Current loans, discounts and advances to the public amounted to $132,336,593, which with the items just given and a number of others of the security class, brings the total assets up to $228,127,418. A difference of assets over liabilities is thus shown of $82,537,985, a statement that must be regarded as eminently encouraging. The standing of our banks is, beyond dispute, first class. The growth of business transacted by each has been steady and satisfactory.

BITTER AND VINDICTIVE.

Possibly the most bitter and vindictive oppositionist Mr. GLADSTONE has encountered during the political crisis, through which Britain is now passing, has been Lord CHURCHILL. His Lordship has certainly been guilty of indecent language towards Mr. GLADSTONE that no one pretending to be a gentleman would use. On a recent occasion he talked of "the caprice of an individual (Mr. GLADSTONE) elevated to dignity by an act of the people." Lord RANDOLPH should not allow the fact to escape his memory that the moral characters of many of his ancestors were not above suspicion, and like the rest of the Marlboroughs he owes the little dignity or title he has to the "caprice" of an abandoned woman. Men like CHURCHILL should be the last to make light of any person, let alone the British Premier who has gained the love of his own people at home and profound respect wherever the English language is spoken by his upright and honorable course through life. Mr. GLADSTONE's memory will be honored and revered by future generations when the aristocratic CHURCHILL will be entirely forgotten. But Mr. GLADSTONE, personally, is not subjected to the whole of Randolph's ruffianly abuse. He describes the Home Rule bill as "insane, trafficking in reason, condoning crime, exalting in disloyalty, abasing loyalty, and a monstrous mixture of imbecility, extravagance and political hysterics." He ridicules the anticipated beneficial results from the bill, and affirms that the united and concentrated genius of Bedlam and Conley Hatch would strive in vain to produce a more striking tissue of absurdity than those gravely recommended by senile vanity to a people renowned for common sense." Such language is not likely to impress the electors with any other belief than that CHURCHILL is a low-minded, debased man. The London *News* in commenting on it says: "We may well ask Mr. CHAMBERLAIN whether he is prepared to commit the destinies of the country to this political spirit. The manifesto is as insulting to Ireland as to Mr. GLADSTONE, and in such an expression of party passion as is happily unusual in English politics."

On the part of the Canadian banks it is urged that the 4 per cent. interest paid by the post-office savings banks operates against the joint stock concerns; that the manufacturing and trading interests of the Dominion are injured by the post office rates; that it compels the banks to charge higher interest rates than would otherwise be necessary. On the other hand it is urged by the Montreal *Gazette* that so long as the Dominion government is compelled to borrow in Europe at an average of about 4½ per cent., it is wise to receive deposits at 4 per cent. It appears that more than one-half of the deposits in the Canadian post-office banks are derived in small sums of a dollar and upwards.

It is predicted at the U. S. Treasury that the public debt statement for June will show a decrease of about eleven millions dollars.

A single raisin-maker of Fresno, Cal., has forty thousand boxes in readiness for the coming crop, and has contracted for as many more.

The Mayor of Toronto has inaugurated a crusade against the importation of the New York *Sporting World* and other immoral literature.

HON. THOMAS WHITE,

Canada's Minister of the Department of the Interior,

The First Minister to Visit British Columbia with his Family.

HON. THOMAS WHITE.

Is a Canadian by birth of Irish parentage, having been born in Montreal on the 17th of August, 1830, and received his education at the High School in that city. Mr. White is an essentially self-made man. For some years in his younger days he was in mercantile life. For a term of four years he studied law under Hon. Sidney Smith, in Cobourg, Ont. He forsook Blackstone for the "Art preservative of all arts," at an early age becoming part proprietor and editor of the Peterboro *Review*, which afterwards became the property of his brother-in-law, Robert Romain, now in charge of the stationery department for the Senate and the Commons at Ottawa—than whom a better man for the position could not possibly be selected from one end of the Dominion to the other. In addition to his journalistic duties Mr. White was associated with others in the town council and school boards, displaying at an early age an aptitude for public life that many regarded as presage for future renown. Finding Peterboro too circumscribed for his talents and energy he, in company with his brother, Richard,

REMOVED TO HAMILTON,

Ont., where they for years successfully published the *Spectator*, then, as now, regarded as one of the best and most reliable of conservative journals. In 1867 Mr. White contested South Wentworth, with "Joe" Rymal, but was unsuccessful. Between that period and 1870-1, the battle of the railway grabs was in full force in the country to the west and northwest of Hamilton. The "ambitious little city" was measuring swords with the Queen City for commercial supremacy. Toronto was determined to extend her connections and with this object in view started a railway construction crusade, resulting ultimately in the completion of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway; the Toronto and Ipaissing; the Credit Valley and an extension of the Northern, as well as the control of the Midland, passing into the hands of her merchants. Hamilton was not idle. Her three public men, prominent amongst whom were Mr. White, Col. McGivern, Adam Brown and many others inaugurated

A RAILWAY CAMPAIGN,

the energy of which was never before equalled in Canada, nor is it likely it will ever be equalled again. Certain it is that search Canada over and no where can such half a dozen of platform orators be found as Hamilton then sent forth to battle for our rights. Municipal and County bonuses, as well as provincial aid by way of subsidies were at stake. Hamilton was equally as successful as Toronto. Each city spent in these contests money by thousands of dollars. Hamilton extended the system known as the Wellington, Grey and Bruce to the shores of Lake Huron at two points, Southampton and Kincardine; the Hamilton and Northwestern to Collingwood, and another line running towards Lake Erie, where a junction was made with the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Southern at Jarvis in the county of Haldemand.

ACTS AS EMIGRATION AGENT.

Canada began to display much energy in the European emigration field. Mr. White was appointed to the position of agent for Scotland where he resided for a few years. During his residence in that country he did much to popularize Canada as a field for emigrants and the capitalist. He lectured in the principal cities of that country, proving himself to be a worthy representative of the Dominion.

REMOVAL TO MONTREAL.

On his return from Europe Mr. White and his brother purchased the Montreal *Gazette*, a property which under previous regimes had been allowed to run down very much. So soon as the Messrs. White assumed control of the *Gazette* it began to prosper and has continued doing so ever since. It was carefully edited and judiciously managed. It has long since been recognized as the leading journal in the province of Quebec and with the Toronto *Mail* contests the field as being the semi-official organ of the great Conservative party of Canada. With that journal Mr. White continued his connection until he accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. When he left the journalistic profession he ranked amongst its oldest members, and carried with him the good-will and best wishes of political friend and foe—Conservative and Liberal alike.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Mr. White at present sits in the Commons for the County of Cardwell, Ont., which he has represented since the general election of 1878. Previous to this Mr. White contested one of the divisions of Montreal and the County of Prescott, but unsuccessfully. By his constituents he is held in high esteem, so much so that efforts to displace him have so far proved futile. The County of Cardwell is about 50 miles Northwest from Toronto.

A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

Mr. White is what may be termed a thoroughly representative man. For many years he occupied a prominent position on the Montreal Board of Trade, representing that Board at the Dominion Board, and for five years the National Board of Trade of the United States. Up to 1873-6 Mr. White was a pronounced free-trader, that is so far as it was possible for Canada's policy to be such. About that time the National Policy cry began to take root and Mr. White, being a keen discerner of the times became a convert to a high protective tariff. Mr. White's views on the tariff are such as he believes will promote foreign trade by Canadian routes; to foster the development of the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the country. Favors an Imperial Zollverein, which would strengthen the bond of union between the Mother Country and the Colonies, by fostering and protecting their trade institutions.

AS A MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

Upon the opening of the House in 1879 Mr. White at once took a foremost position on the ministerial benches. He was in the confidence of the government and performed heavy work for the party outside the members of the cabinet. His attaining to a portfolio was regarded only as a question of time. At last the time did arrive, and a more suitable person for the responsible position of Minister of the Interior could not be selected. It is now close upon a year since he accepted the portfolio. It is said by those who know that since then he has really worked a wonderful change in his department. He has familiarized himself with the whole country over which his jurisdiction extends, having traveled much in the Northwest, and now he comes to British Columbia. He is a hard-working member; a fluent speaker; an excellent debater and thoroughly conversant with Dominion and provincial politics. Is an aggressive member, and never shirks a combat with the mightiest of the eastern political gladiators.

SIR JOHN'S SUCCESSOR.

In political circles the name of Thomas White is frequently mentioned as the person on whose shoulders it is probable the mantle of the great Conservative leader will fall—when the chieftain resigns the leadership. By many he is considered as eminently qualified for the position. He has served a long and a faithful apprenticeship, and is now graduating for the highest and most exalted office the Canadian people can confer on one of themselves.

NATIONAL FREEDOM.

(Contributed to THE TIMES by WM. FRASER TOLMIE.)

As I promised, I now submit for insertion in your valuable paper,—when free of election politics, abounding in good reading matter—some thoughts elicited before and after the Caledonian Society's late 4th of July celebration. Some of these only, were spoken by me, at that great meeting; but the custom of making a printed address an amplification of a spoken one is not uncommon. I know of one great statesman who in Victoria, in my own hearing some years since, publicly admitted his intention of so doing.

A hundred and ten years ago, when the thirteen British colonies in America set up for themselves, amidst formidable difficulties, it was little conceived what an impulse towards free institutions was then given to the European and American world. Not, however, until fifty-six years later, were practical results reached in the British Isles. Then, after protracted agitation, with severe government repression,

THE REFORM BILL OF 1832

was passed. Thereafter "Scotia, cor auld reapectit mither," previously more enthralled than Anglia, became less under control of lords and lords. She is now a leader in advocacy of needed changes. The Victoria Scots, twenty-three years ago, in founding their association, did well to adopt the 4th of July as their day of summer jubilation, and to adhere to it, notwithstanding appointment by government, of legal holidays on other, near by days. Some of the Scots doubtless have in mind that from the very early Roman time down to the glorious days of the Dutch Republic, their forebears, in their own, and several other lands have won renown, as staunch contestants in behalf of national freedom. But the 4th July, 1776, is one of the proudest days in the world's history. To the Mother country it has eventuated in varied good. Her prosperity has since been marvellous. And so also, in at least equal degree, has that of her eldest daughter. In this comparatively enlightened era it has come about under the inscrutable ruling of that Divine Providence "that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may," for the descendants of those hostile of yore, to ponder with largely increased charity on the sad doings of the past. Nowadays

REGARDED AMERICANS AND BRITONS

regard the concessions of Runnymede long ago, the Ply mouth Rock Landing, and American Independence, as alike episodes in the onward progress of that English speaking race to whom in large measure, the Allwise, Universal Father, in His own mysterious way, has given the faculty of being energetic, persevering, and—latterly in increasing degree—"diligent in good works." Britons and Americans are to day better friends than ever, settling disputes with strict regard to justice. We all know that British Columbians, Washingtonians and Oregonians are, year by year, coming to know and like each other. Of this there are many proofs. In Portland's oldest and ablest paper, the *Oregonian*, a credit to any land—the last 27th of May was termed "the Queen's day." Then at the annual dinner of the British Benevolent Society, largely attended by Americans, Mr. M. P. Deady, genially and generously gave their due meed of praise to the earliest pioneers of Oregon, the fur traders of the Hudson's Bay Co., so much the more grateful to myself, one of their very few survivors, and as so different to the course of certain misguided men of Oregon and elsewhere, who, for years, until of late, have been printing baseless columns against the men of whom Mr. Justice Deady spoke as follows on the 24th of last May: "The leading men of the fur company were

EDUCATED NORTH BRITONS.

As a rule they were a fearless, robust race, but kindly and genial, with always an open and welcome hand for the stranger and unfortunate. In the settlement and growth of the country their influence socially and commercially has counted for much and that for good. That is true, Mr. Editor, for was not the benevolent John Mac[illegible], our chief. After pasting Deady's speech in my pocket book, I resolved altho' contrary to the society's latter day custom at the season to ask its officers to be allowed to say a few words, for a purpose, at their evening gathering. An hour was appointed, and at bugle blast, just as a handsome youth in "tartan array" was finishing on the bagpipes the world-famous (see Byron) "Cameron's Gathering Cry," noises ceased, a crowd got together, and I gave the pith and particular point of the foregoing.

At my closing suggestion, three enthusiastic cheers were voiced forth for the people of Washington, of Oregon, and of the "fast anchored" City of Portland, joined with the name of the Hon. Matthew P. Deady, Z. L. D., Judge of the United States District Court, and in private life a man of varied usefulness, fit to rank amongst the best for Altruism.

—If you want a modern building, have your plans made by Fisher the Architect.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The London Dispatch Criticises Capt. Colomb's Paper.

The British Tax-payer Terrified—What is Actually Needed.

The London *Dispatch* in a recent issue discusses the question of Imperial Defence and Federation. It says:

On Monday last, at the Royal United Service Institution, with the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, and in the presence of a large number of military and naval Jingoes, Captain Colomb read a paper on what he called "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military." The object of this paper, briefly stated, was to terrify the British taxpayer, and, while in this panic-stricken condition, compel him to spend enormous sums of money upon his soldiers and sailors. The naval and military magnates cheered these propositions, as might be expected, with the greatest enthusiasm. And the "illustrious duke" wound up the proceedings by the sagacious remark which he has by this time repeated many more times than Mr. Toole has appeared in "Ici on parle Francais," to the effect that if the nation wanted an efficient army and navy it must be prepared to pay for it. Many and many a speech upon this subject have we read by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, but we cannot recall one which contributed aught beyond this sententious observation towards its solution.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

is evidently of opinion that this remark presents the entire case, as it were, in a nutshell—reduces it to the capacity of the most limited understandings, and is at once terse, epigrammatic, and exhaustive. Unfortunately, it is altogether wide of the mark, because under existing circumstances the unhappy British taxpayer could not obtain an efficient army and navy though he expended upon those objects all the wealth contained in Blubad's Valley of Diamonds. This, however, is by the way. Let us turn to our proper subject—that of imperial defence. It is a highly suspicious circumstance that Imperial Federation should possess so pre-eminent an attraction for men of the sword and politicians of strong Jingo predilections. These people have their uses in the world no doubt, but assuredly their activities are not devoted to enlarging the area of human happiness or the promotion of good will among men. We may be quite certain that Imperial Federation would lose all its fascination for them if, in truth, it were a scheme for heralding in that era of peace and security which they profess to anticipate from it. But this reasoning is too palpably absurd to deceive even themselves, for both the condition precedent and the consequence of federation are to be an enormous development of our armaments by sea and land. And to pretend that such a development is inclusive to peace is as preposterous as to assert that a

EUROPE ARMED TO THE TEETH

is less likely to engage in war than a Europe devoting its resources to peaceful industry. Capt. Colomb points out in his lecture that, taking the whole period between the peace of 1815 and the present time, there have been since 1851 twice as many wars and twice as much bloodshed in Europe as in the years preceding that date. This is true, and this latter period exactly covers the time when the Great Powers of Europe have been preserving the peace in precisely the way recommended by our Imperial Federationists namely, by enormous additions to their armaments. Imperial Federation we hold to be an impracticable chimera. It is not possible in the nature of things to devise any arrangement by which countries far apart from one another can be united under a single government assembly. How could Australia exercise a voice in the government of Canada, or Canada in that of the Cape of Good Hope, or any of these dependencies interfere with beneficial results in the conduct of Great Britain's relations with the nations of Europe? At present Great Britain has a voice in determining the foreign relations of these distant dependencies because she is responsible for their defence and safety. But is of the very essence of any plan of Imperial Federation that these dependencies, at present defenceless, shall then provide for their own protection. And yet the realising of this ideal must be death to

THE FEDERATING SCHEME,

for our dependencies, once relieved from the need of our protection, will assuredly not be content to exist except as separate independent nations. Captain Colomb, however, does not look so far ahead as this. His object is to find reasons which shall terrify the British taxpayer into at once building a great quantity of armour plated ships warranted to be pronounced obsolete as soon as they are finished and forging 63-ton guns warranted to burst if fired with a two-thirds charge of powder. If the nation does not profit by such expenditure, it makes a splendid time for naval officers and dock yard contractors. So he piles up a great mountain of statistics to show the extent of our maritime commerce, which, according to him, is at this moment almost entirely unprotected. Well, this fact surely shows, not that our armaments should be increased no matter at what cost, but that commerce can grow and develop without such increase. Be that as it may, what we would urge upon the British taxpayers is this: Before conceding these demands, or even granting so much as a hearing to them, demand from these extortionate gentlemen a full and plain account of the money already expended. The "illustrious duke" especially, when next he repeats his favorite aphorism, might with great advantage be at once brought to book. It is not money that is needed to make our army and navy adequate for the protection of our trade, but honesty, wisdom, knowledge, and skill. For instance, if the Ordnance Department cannot cast a single gun that may be fired with safety, the more guns it casts the greater becomes our inefficiency.

It is reported that the Pictou, N. S., coal mine owners have secured contracts to supply the Intercolonial railway with 75,000 tons of coal for the current year.

The population of Chicago as indicated by a new directory just issued is over 750,000, an increase of 50,000 in population over last year.

At a meeting of the Imperial Federation League in London, Sir Alexander Galt urged the formation of a Customs union among the colonies. He said he did not see why, if Canada entered a confederation for mutual defence, America should not do likewise, making the English speaking nations one free and independent community.

To-day's Despatches

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 10.—The Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, who with Chamberlain resigned from the cabinet to oppose Gladstone's Irish policy, has been defeated as a Unionist candidate in Hawyek for parliament. In the last election Trevelyan was returned as a Liberal from Hawyek without opposition. This year John Dillon stumped the district against him, denouncing him for his opposition to the premier's policy towards Ireland, and pointing out the unreasonableness of Trevelyan's attitude, in view of the fact that he had been Chief Secretary for Ireland and by actual observation knew the merits of the issue. The result has been that out of 5,016 votes polled at Hawyek Brown, the Gladstone candidate received a majority of thirty, obtaining 2,523 to 2493 secured by Trevelyan. The announcement of the result has produced a sensation throughout the country. The Liberals are now predicting that Hartington will also be defeated by the Gladstonian candidate in Rosendal. The Lancashire election takes place next Monday. In the last election Hartington was returned as a Liberal by a majority of 1882, in a total poll of 10,288.

The Tories and Unionists have beaten Timothy Healy, Parnellite, in South Londonderry; Thomas Lea, Unionist candidate receiving 4737 votes to Healy's 1629. The entire poll was 9366 votes, a falling off of 515 from last election. Healy, however, increased his vote 806 over that polled last year, but the Tories and Liberals combined on Lea, Unionist, instead on dividing on the Tory and Liberal as last year. The Tories have won 66 seats, seven from the Unionists and 59 from the Liberals. The Liberals have won 25 seats and the Parnellites 1, and the Uninnists 4. The net Unionist's gain is up to 6 o'clock to-night 17; 288 Tories had been elected, 61 Unionists, 145 Liberals and 72 Parnellites.

Viscount Barong, Unionist, has defeated C. Maginac, Gladstonian of North Bedfordshire. This Unionist gain The Tories have defeated the Unionist candidate in South Essex, where J. O. Theibald, Tory, is elected over J. Westlake, Radical Unionist. In Penrith, Cumberland, J. W. Talbot, Conservative, has defeated Sir Wilfred Lawson by a majority of six hundred, and in strong or middle Gloucestershire, G. Halloway takes the seat occupied in last house by Henry R. Broad. The Tories have also won South Leicestershire and North West Suffolk, Gainsboro, division of Lincolnshire, Northwest Staffordshire and Northwest Norfolk, where Joseph Arch is defeated by Lord Henry Bentinck. Mayor E. J. Saunderson, Tory, has been elected for Armagh over Mr. Williamson, Parnellite, by a vote of 4,572 to 1,177, an increase of 2,080 over the vote obtained by Saunderson at last election. Although the total vote of the district fell away 813, Joseph Arch was defeated by Lord Henry Bentwick in northwest Norfolk by only 24 votes, although in last election he defeated Bentwich. The Tories have won Ripon, from the Unionists. Capt. Kerr, Tory, has been re-elected for East Down over McGrath, Parnellite. L. Courtney, Unionist, has been re-elected for Southeast Cornwall over Abraham Bin by 3763 to 2101, 1390 less than that cast at last election. Ferdinand James de Rothschild has been elected for Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, as a Unionist, by a majority of 3000, a slight increase over his majority at last election. The Liberals have won Osgaldgross, Yorkshire, from the Unionists, electing J. Austin.

Hartington's opposition to the government's Irish policy induced the Liberals to ask Michael Davitt to contest Rosendale. Davitt hesitated and finally declined, assuming that Lord Hartington's attitude was purely patriotic and disinterested. At the last moment they determined to contest the district.

PRESS MEN IN TROUBLE.

BERLIN, July 10.—A number of journalists have been indicted by the government for breaches of the press law, for publishing documents relating to the Sarauw case, when it was on trial in court. The trial of the newspaper men promises to abound in sensations. Capt. Sarauw having been convicted of furnishing to France, while he was in the German military service, all the information he could obtain concerning the German fortifications and armaments.

BUYING BAIT.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The Gloucester schooner Ocean King put into Prospect, Halifax County, on Thursday evening and gave an assumed name and began purchasing bait. Yesterday morning several fishermen sold bait to her, but others refused to do so. One man, after some of his employers had sold part of their morning's catch to the Ocean King, went on board the vessel and demanded the fish back. The captain after considerable talk, complied with the demand. Several American vessels have baited at White Head, Guysborough, within the past few days.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Yesterday the Captain of the steamer Nevada was arrested and taken before the U. S. Commissioner in this city, on a charge of overcrowding his vessel with second class passengers. The Nevada on her last trip from Liverpool brought over 700 emigrants. Her licensed capacity is 754 second class passengers. The penalty for violating the law is a fine of $50 for each person carried in excess of the number allowed.

Count Gazzoli, Garde Noble, accompanied by Grand Vicar Legare, has visited the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor and other notables in Quebec.

The Canadian rifle team has reached Liverpool. They will proceed direct to Cambridge common, where they will engage in practice for a week before proceeding to Wimbledon.

Reports from all parts of Nova Scotia show that the hay crops will be light owing to the long continued drought, but all other grain and root crops promise well. Fruit promises to be an especially good crop.

There is nothing like good advertising. An undertaker in London has struck out an original line in announcing his funerals in the following terms:—"Why live and be miserable when you can be buried for £3 10s.?"

A triple Canon was warmly received by the citizens of London, Ont., on account of the part he took in the recent riots in that city.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, July 10, 1886.

THE DAILY TIMES.

Published daily and weekly by the—VICTORIA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ld.

OFFICE—Yates Street, next to Frank Campbell's Corner.

DAILY TIMES delivered in all parts of the city by carrier, at 25 cents per week.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:—

More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than 25, and accepted only for every day insertion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, Classified, 10 cents per word per month. No card inserted for less than $2.00.

Notices inserted amongst regular reading matter 25 cents per line for each and every insertion.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Special Rates for WEEKLY TIMES

TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for advertisements for the Daily edition must be handed in to this office not later than 10 a. M. on the morning of publication; otherwise insertion cannot be guaranteed.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

a publisher every Friday morning, is an excellent readable family journal, sent to all parts of Canada and the United States free of postage.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per year $1.00
" " " six months 1.25

TERMS—Strictly in advance.

Address, THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

BRACING UP.

A Washington despatch of the 30th ult., indicates that the bracing up of the Dominion on the Fishery question has alarmed the Americans, who now assert that "the recent signs of weakening at Ottawa on the bait question seems to have given way to a more confident spirit. This is perhaps fully due to expected shiftings in the habits of the mackerel." Referring to the question the New York *Sun* says: The average catch of the American mackerelmen in the inshore fisheries of the Dominion has been for the last ten years, if Custom House statistics are correct, a small fraction of the total amount of the year's catch in all waters. It is this fact that destroys the leverage for any attempt to establish a reciprocity treaty on the basis of free trade for Canadian fish in American waters. Just now the mackerel have struck in at a very early date along the coast of Prince Edward Island; and while the Dominion Government has despatched thither the Conrad, Terror, and Critic to watch the Yankees, the Lansdowne possibly following, there is also a hope that this run of the mackerel may make the Gloucester fishermen more anxious for a new treaty. The facts bearing on this question are that the high-sea fisheries, which are open to all the world, embrace nearly all the catch of cod and halibut, and, year in and year out, perhaps three-fourths even of the mackerel. The inshore mackerel fishing, which is about all now in dispute, was at one time of much value. Our fishermen used to follow the mackerel northward from New Jersey past the New England coast with advancing summer, and thence along the Nova Scotia coast through the Gut of Canso into the Bay of St. Lawrence. According to Mr. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, it was not until autumn that our fishermen were wont to avail themselves much of the treaty-opened waters, particularly in the bight of the bay of Prince Edward Island, and off Margaree, where mackerel were found close in, in abundance. But this same authority, in his recent review of the whole question, says that two things have combined to make even this late inshore mackerel fishing of little value:

For a number of years after 1876 the mackerel seem to have deserted those waters. They are a capricious fish, very uncertain in their appearance and movements, sometimes swarming in vast numbers along certain coasts, and then for years deserting them almost altogether. Now they are frequenting the Bay of St. Lawrence again, but during 1878, '79, '80 and '81 the bay fishing was a failure. And, secondly, the introduction of the purse seine has completely changed the fisherman's programme. All attempts to use the purse seine in the gulfs have proved failures, with few exceptions, so that since 1876 our mackerelmen have confined their operations more and more to our own shores.

In 1873, 254 fishing vessels caught 77,011 barrels of packed mackerel in Canadian waters, of which 25,679 came from within the three-mile limit.

In 1877, 60 vessels caught 7,319 barrels, and in 1882 one vessel caught 275 barrels, of which not over 100 barrels came from waters opened by the reciprocity treaty. The value of these 100 barrels was $2,337.50. The amount paid for the privilege of catching them was $458,333, besides the remission of duty at one cent per pound on many million pounds of Canadian fish. These striking figures prove how little use our fishermen make of the privileges brought for them by the treaty of Washington.

The reports of the United States Fish Commission also show that for the last dozen years Canadian exports of pickled mackerel to our country have averaged 75,000 barrels, which is about one fourth of our entire consumption. The fact is that the Canadian export mackerel trade has been almost created since the reciprocity treaty in 1854, and the capital invested in Canadian fishery enterprises has enormously increased in the last thirty years. Immediately after the treaty of 1871 took effect Canadian competition in our markets showed a gain, and in 1880 Canadian fish imports were twice as great as during the period between the two reciprocity treaties, when the duty had been resumed. These facts and figures, observes the *Sun*, show why the hopes of Canadians of driving us into another reciprocity treaty are doomed to disappointment, even if temporary changes in the habits of the mackerel should favor the Canadian inshore fisheries.

POSSIBILITIES OF OUR TRADE

Already we have shown in THE TIMES the possibilities of expanding our commercial connection with the Orient and the Australian Colonies. It now appears that there is a scarcity of wheat in Australia and that California has already shipped large quantities of grain thither. This appears strange, for last year and the one previous Australia exported nearly 1,000,000 tons of wheat. What has occurred in that part of the world in the wheat production may happen to any other portion. Drouths, wet and bad seasons come around in the ordinary course of events, and influence the aggregate production. At the present time all the world is in competition in producing the first necessaries of life. And this competition has become more marked by cheap ocean freights and railway facilities. Every part of the world is now brought by steam into close communication. Time and space are reduced to a mere fraction compared with the past. Railways are the exponents of production and distribution. No country can succeed in the race and struggle of the productive energies of the age without the best facilities of communication. This is a main factor in the profits of production, everything else being equal. The productive power of the world at the present time is something like 183 millions of bushels, and the mere production does not appear to play so important a part in wheat being cheap or dear in any particular part, as the facilities for distribution, or equalization. It is hardly possible for a protracted famine to last in any part of the civilized world, from the fact of the close commercial relations which exist. The attitude which wheat at the present time is likely to assume will be controlled solely by the fertility of the soil, systematic farming—making two blades grow where only one grew before—and cheap transit by railways and water. The adventitious circumstances of drouth and unfavorable seasons as in Australia cannot be counted upon as a permanent factor in influencing wheat prices. This cereal is likely, according to present prospects, to be cheap, as the average production, taking the world over, is on the increase, and the facilities in the way of improved machinery, better methods of agriculture, and cheap transit, will have a tendency to lower the price of wheat. And why not? Two bushel of wheat can be raised for less now than one could during the old times of the sickle and ox carts. If Canadian farmers want to be successful in the race of wheat production they must embrace better methods of farming and produce more to the acre. With her railway facilities, location, nearness to a seaboard, climate and fertile soil, she can raise the first necessaries of life as cheaply as any country in the world. Her wheat at the present time stands at the head of the best, both in quality and production, and wheat can be raised cheaply here as in any country in the world.

GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT.

In addressing a vast assemblage recently in Manchester, Mr. GLADSTONE in feeling terms alluded to the warm personal friendship that had so long existed between himself and Mr. JOHN BRIGHT—recognized as the great tribune of the British nation. Allusion was made to the number of eminent Liberals who had become estranged from the Premier on the fixed Home Rule question. Of Mr. BRIGHT the Grand Old Man thus spoke:

"Of all these losses none gave him acuter pain than the loss of John Bright. Although Mr. Bright's conscience had led him to place himself in opposition to the sentiments of the nation on this question, he had shown no eagerness to be first in the ranks of the dissentients. (Cheers.) Of course the government opponents would not let Mr. Bright alone. He was too valuable a man. Hence people have seen Mr. Bright giving Mr. Caine a testimonial of character. And Mr. Caine had already deplorably misrepresented this testimonial, just as he had the Liberal party, which elected him but recently to the House of Commons. This testimonial made it appear that Mr. Gladstone had once condemned the principle of Home Rule. Mr. Bright knew that Mr. Gladstone never condemned the principle of Home Rule. However, the audience would hear no criticism of John Bright from Mr. Gladstone. 'I have taken a resolution,' said the speaker, 'never to be Mr. Bright's critic. (Cheers.) I will never utter a word to disparage the man whose integrity I revere, whose character I love, and who has conferred upon his country services which cannot be forgotten.'" (Cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE no doubt feels very keenly the loss of Mr. BRIGHT's assistance. Mr. BRIGHT is both honest and fearless, but we are inclined to think that at this moment Mr. GLADSTONE more accurately voices the sentiments of the nation, and more accurately marks out the way which prudence demands should be taken. Mr. BRIGHT was, as he says, the friend of Ireland, he denounced her abuses, and demanded for her reform before any of those now favoring Home Rule had spoken a word on her behalf, and for this Mr. BRIGHT deserves the gratitude of the nation, but all this, while it may serve to indicate Mr. BRIGHT's honesty of purpose, does not in any degree show that the course which Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends are taking is either unwise or unpatriotic. Mr. BRIGHT has done in his day a great work. He has more than any other man living contributed to break down monopolies, to emancipate commerce and to promote reform; it is no wonder that one of his age and of his state of health should not seek to rest from his labors. Mr. GLADSTONE indeed does well not to criticize Mr. BRIGHT's present attitude, but he does even better in not allowing himself on account of it to desist from the great and beneficent work he has undertaken.

TO THE ELECTORS OF Cassiar District.

GENTLEMEN:—

As you are again called upon to select a representative to attend to your interests in the Legislature, I offer myself as a candidate for that honorable position, at the request of a number of electors, and respectfully solicit your support and votes.

I am opposed to the general policy of the present Government; fully believing that if they should be retained in power for another term, their past practice of frittering away the people's money for the purpose of buying votes, by unjust discrimination, will ultimately end in heavy indebtedness and consequent increased taxation.

The government having had a largely increased revenue, principally augmented by land payments and sales thereof, have so manipulated the public monies that the full benefits which ought to have accrued to the province have not been realized. The debt of the province consequently has been largely increased, without any corresponding benefit.

As the Government have alienated very large tracts of the public domain, without the country receiving an equivalent, there is not any guarantee that they will not pursue the same policy in the future.

The whole conduct of the government, during the last four sessions, has proved conclusively to unbiased, thinking men, that they really were not possessed of any real defined policy, but moved from day to day as a few of their servile followers and dictators indicated.

In the matter of the Settlement Bill they acknowledged that they could only deal with the propositions which it contained as dictated by the Dominion Government, stating in the Legislature, when the bill was before that body, that they were not allowed to make an alteration in the smallest matter, but that our Legislature had to accept or reject it as it was, clinching that position with the statement that the local powers could not even change the stroke of a "C" or the dot of an "I." Was this not very humiliating?

The conduct of the premier, in divulging the intended action of the Executive, is in itself a crime of that reprehensible character, which ought to consign him and his government to oblivion for ever.

As the future prosperity of this Province depends largely upon wise legislation, I am of opinion that a scheme should be perfected, with the object of enabling those to reclaim agricultural lands who may not have the means to do so. A plan of this kind having obtained elsewhere, with beneficial results,—and if carried into effect would enable our farmers to supply the wants of this country; thereby keeping the money among ourselves which now goes to our cousins across the line.

Knowing that one of the most important of our latent resources is quartz mining, a scheme ought to be promulgated which would tend at once to its development.

Seeing that British Columbia owes so much of her placer mines, the Government ought to be instructed to encourage a search for new fields, by offering a bonus by way of a percentage to the discoverer, on the mining licenses issued, or claims recorded.

One of the measures which ought to engross the attention of the next Legislature is a system of assisted white immigration for the purpose of supplying help to replace that class expunged by nearly all to be objectionable.

Believing that the true interests of our Province are general, and not local, I am in favor of the Legislature subsidizing the establishment of a ferry from the termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Island, knowing that in its accomplishment the mainland would not be injured; at the same time the Island undoubtedly would be benefited.

The encouragement of manufactures, ought, under all circumstances, to receive the best attention of the new House, so that employment at home may be had for both old and young.

The Alaska boundary ought to be established and fixed so as to prevent complications in the future, which could be done most satisfactory and at less expense to both countries if a general average line between several points were agreed upon. An agreement could be more easily arrived at now than at a time when valuable international interests may crop up.

Generally, the particular interests of the district, as well as those of the whole province, if elected, shall at all times claim my best attention and endeavors.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN GRANT.

Supreme Court.

In the matter of ALEX. McLEAN and others, Plaintiffs; and the CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA and THOMAS RUSSELL, the Water Commissioner, Defendants, and of the Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1875, and the Amending Acts.

ON THE APPLICATION of Mr. Russell, the Water Commissioner, and by and with the consent of Mr. McLean, acting on behalf of himself and others who obtained the Injunction in this cause, and on the undertaking of the Mayor by and on behalf of the Corporation, and Mr. Russell, the Water Commissioner, that a fair and ample supply of water shall be furnished to the residents and taxpayers on the upper levels of the city for and during the period hereinafter named and with a view to enable an available plan to be considered and matured for securing an ultimate permanent supply to the residents of the upper levels as well as those of the other parts of the city: It is hereby ordered that the period named in the Order of this Court dated the 27th day of May last, for the temporary suspension of the Injunction be hereby extended to and until the 10th day of August next, without prejudice to the rights of the Mayor and Corporation, the Water Commissioner, or the parties obtaining the Injunction, and with leave to all or either of the said parties to apply in case of noncompliance with the order.

Dated the 17th June, 1886.

J. H. GRAY,
J.S.C.

jun28

For Granite Creek.

THE undersigned is prepared to run a first class

SADDLE TRAIN

From Coutlee's to Granite Creek

WILL LEAVE COUTLEE'S

Every Tuesday Morning

After the arrival of the mail from Spence's Bridge.

Returning, will leave Granite Creek EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Fare from Coutlee's to Granite Creek..... $7
Express freight..... 7 cents per lb.

J. J. McDONALD,
Proprietor.

my5 D & W 1m

MR. JOHN GRANT

Will be a Candidate for re-election to represent the District of Cassiar at the coming Provincial Election

Land Applications.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 36, Sooke District, thence due north 80 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 160 chains to N. E. corner of Section 32, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B.C., 13th May, 1886. my14 w 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the southwest corner of said lake, thence west forty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence east to the shore of the lake; thence southerly along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Dated May 5, 1886. my18-2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a creek emptying out of a lake south of Powell's Lake and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of M. C. Ireland's location on said lake; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains, so the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 7, 1886. my18-2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake north of Gordon Pasha Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about half a mile west of a stake on the south west corner of said lake; thence north eighty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to the place of commencement.

J. R. WAGHORN

Dated May 7, 1886. May 18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, at the outlet of Gordon Pasha Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north shore: thence west forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

May 10, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land more or less situated in New Westminster District, on a Lake north of Gordon Pasha Lake; and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the northwest corner of said lake; thence west forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Dated May 7, 1886. May 18 t2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in the New Westminster District, on a creek emptying out of a lake south of Powell's Lake and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of M. C. Ireland's location on said lake, thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains so to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Dated May 7, 1886. my18-2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the outlet of the lake on the west side; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains, thence north—to the shore of the lake; thence along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Dated May 7, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the southeast corner of said lake; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement.

J. R. WAGHORN.

Dated May 6, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near the northwest corner of said lake, thence west forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east to the lake; thence northerly along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 5, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land more or less situated in New Westminster District, on a lake north of Gordon Pasha Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of J. R. Waghorn's location on said lake, thence west forty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 9, 1886. may18 t 2m

TAKE notice that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District on a lake south of Powell's Lake, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about half way up on west side of said lake; thence west 40 chains; thence north forty chains; thence east to the lake; thence southerly along the shore of the lake to the place of commencement.

R. F. DODD.

Dated May 5 1886. may21 w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 40 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46, Sooke District; thence east-ely along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51 and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B.C., 12th May, 1886. my14 w 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land, situate in the Kamloops division of Yale District, and described as follows: Commencing at the quarter section post between Sections 4 and 9, Township No. 21; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains to the point of commencement.

A. A. GREEN.

May 22nd, 1886. je3 w 2m

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Kamloops division of Yale District, and described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of A. A. Green's application; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to point of commencement.

STEPHEN TINGLEY.

May 31st, 1886. je3 w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 12th May, 1886. my14 w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 16 acres of land situated on the northern end of Galiano Island, to the northeast of and adjoining the Indian Reserve.

EMER FRIER.

Victoria, May 28, 1886. may28 w 2m

Notice.

DURING my absence in California Frank Campbell holds my power of attorney.

P. MURPHY,
Solicitor, etc.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

The St. Charles,

LEADING HOTEL

Of the Northwest,

Corner Front and Morrison Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON.

200 ROOMS.

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE has just been thoroughly overhauled from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

An OTIS ELEVATOR has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

W. S. SIREY. L. C. COULTER

Louisville Restaurant,

170 FIRST STREET,

Portland, - - Oregon.

COULTER & SIREY, Proprietors

Private rooms for ladies. Open day and night. June8 1m

J. McCRAKEN & Co.

Importers, Wholesale Grocers and

Commission Merchants,

60, 62 and 64 North Front Street.

PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

June 8

Corbett & Macleay,

Importers and

Wholesale Grocers,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants

PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

june8 D&W

—THE—

'PORTLAND'

CHOICE FAMILY

Patent Roller

FLOUR

Is the Best, Healthiest and

CHEAPEST!

For sale by all the leading Dealers.

USE NO OTHER!

june8

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISAAC LANNING & CO.
Proprietors.

aug 14 tf

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics Fair, 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS,

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

ROYAL FLOUR

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS.

LEVI THE TAILOR

My Suitings made by LEVI THE TAILOR.

Has Received a Good Assortment of

English, Scotch and American

GOODS.

The Finest Patterns in this market.

Call at once and secure your $25 Suits and $7 Pants.

You Will Be Astonished At Prices.

Fit guaranteed in every case.

Remember LEVI THE TAILOR.

37 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

my14 1m

SO WAS MINE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED.

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Lovely Scenery! Beautiful Surroundings!

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Single Meals, 25 cents.
Best of accommodations and everything in first-class style. Billiard and Pool Table.

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The Gordon Hotel,

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The undersigned cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ROBERT McBERNOTT.

Victoria, January 8th, 1886. jan8

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Board, per week $4.50
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The Daily Times.

Victoria, Saturday, July 10, 1886.

MY LADY'S MONEY

By WILKIE COLLINS.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

PART THE FIRST.

THE DISAPPEARANCE.

CHAPTER I.

LD Lady Lydiard sat meditating by the fireside, with three letters lying open on her lap. Time had discolored the paper and had turned the ink to a brownish tint. The letters were all addressed to the same person—"The Right Hon. Lord Lydiard"—and were all signed in the same way—"Your affectionate cousin, James Tollmidge." Judged by these specimens of his correspondence, Mr. Tollmidge must have possessed one great merit as a letter-writer—the merit of brevity. He will weary nobody's patience, if he is allowed to have a hearing. Let him, therefore, be permitted in his own highflown way, to speak for himself.

First letter: "My statement, as your lordship requests, shall be short and to the point. I was doing very well as a portrait painter in the country, and I had a wife and children to consider. Under these circumstances, if I had been left to decide for myself, I should certainly have waited until I had saved a little money before I ventured on the serious expense of taking a house and studio at the west end of London. Your lordship, I positively declare, encouraged me to try the experiment without waiting. And here I am, unknown and unemployed, a helpless artist, lost in London, with a sick wife and hungry children and bankruptcy staring me in the face. On whose shoulders does this dreadful responsibility rest? On your lordship's!"

Second letter: "After a week's delay you favor me, my lord, with a curt reply. I can be equally curt on my side. I indignantly deny that I or my wife have ever presumed to use your lordship's name as a means of recommendation to sitters without your permission. Some enemy has slandered us. I claim, as my right, to know the name of that enemy."

Third (and last) letter: "Another week has passed and not a word of answer has reached me from your lordship. It matters little. I have employed the interval in making inquiries, and I have at last discovered the hostile influence which has estranged you from me. I have been, it seems, so unfortunate as to offend Lady Lydiard (how, I can not imagine); and the all-powerful influence of this noble lady is now used against the struggling artist who is united to you by the sacred ties of kindred. Be it so. I can fight my way upward, my lord, as other men have done before me. A day will come when the lackey of the ringer waiting at the door of the fashionable portrait painter will include her ladyship's vehicle, and bring me the tardy expression of her ladyship's regret. I refer you, my Lord Lydiard, to that day!"

Having read Mr. Tollmidge's formidable assertions relating to herself for the second time, Lady Lydiard's meditations came to an abrupt end. She rose, took the letters in both hands to tear them up, hesitated, and threw them back into the cabinet drawer in which she had discovered them, among other papers that had not been arranged since Lord Lydiard's death.

"The idiot!" said her ladyship, thinking of Mr. Tollmidge. "I never even heard of him in my husband's lifetime; I never even knew that he was really related to Lord Lydiard, till I found his letters. What is to be done next?"

She looked, as she put that question to herself, at an open newspaper thrown on the table, which announced the death of "that accomplished artist, Mr. Tollmidge, related, it is said, to the late well-known connoisseur, Lord Lydiard." In the next sentence the writer of the obituary notice deplored the destitute condition of Mrs. Tollmidge and her children, "thrown helpless on the mercy of the world." Lady Lydiard stood by the table, with her eyes on those lines, and saw but too plainly the direction in which they pointed—the direction of her check book.

Turning toward the fireplace, she rang the bell. "I can do nothing in this matter," she thought to herself, "until I know whether the report about Mrs. Tollmidge and her family is to be depended on. Has Moody come back?" she asked, when the servant appeared at the door. "Moody" (otherwise her ladyship's steward) had not come back. Lady Lydiard dismissed the subject of the artist's widow from further consideration until the steward returned, and gave her mind to a question of domestic interest which lay nearer to her heart. Her favorite dog had been ailing for some time past, and no report of him had reached her that morning. She opened a door near the fireplace, which led, through a little corridor hung with rare prints, to her own boudoir. "Isabel?" she called out, "how is Tommie?"

A fresh young voice answered from behind the curtain which closed the farther end of the corridor. "No better, my lady."

A low growl followed the fresh young voice, and added in dog's language, "Much worse, my laiy—much worse!"

Lady Lydiard closed the door again, with a compassionate sigh for Tommie, and walked slowly to and fro in her spacious drawing room, waiting for the steward's return.

Accurately described, Lord Lydiard's widow was short and fat, and perilously near her sixtieth birthday. But it may be said, without paying a compliment, that she looked younger than her age by ten years at least. Her complexion was of that delicate pink tinge which is sometimes seen in old women with well-preserved constitutions. Her eyes (equally well-preserved) were of that hard light-blue color which wears well, and does not wash out when tried by the test of tears. Add to this her short nose, her plump cheeks that set wrinkles at defiance, her white hair dressed in stiff little curls, and, if a doll could grow old, Lady Lydiard at sixty would have been the living image of that doll, taking life easily on its journey downward to the prettiest of tombs, in a burial ground where the myrtles and roses grew all the year round.

These being her ladyship's personal merits, impartial history must acknowledge, on the list of her defects, a total want of tact and taste in her attire. The lapse of time since Lord Lydiard's death had left her at liberty to dress as she pleased. She arranged her short, stumpy figure in colors that were far too bright for a woman of her age. Her dresses, badly chosen as to their hues, were perhaps not badly made, but were certainly badly worn. Morally, as well as physically, it must be said of Lady Lydiard that her outward side was her worst side. The anomalies of her dress were matched by the anomalies of her character. There were moments when she felt and spoke as became a lady of rank, and there were other moments when she felt and spoke as might have become the cook in the kitchen. Beneath these superficial inconsistencies the great heart, the essentially true and generous nature of the woman, only waited the sufficient occasion to assert themselves. In the trivial intercourse of society she was open to ridicule on every side of her. But when a serious emergency tried the metal of which she was really made, the people who were loudest in laughing at her stood aghast, and wondered what had become of the familiar companion of their every-day lives.

Her ladyship's promenade had lasted but a little while, when a man in black clothing presented himself noiselessly at the great door which opened on the staircase. Lady Lydiard signed to him impatiently to enter the room.

"I have been expecting you for some time, Moody," she said. "You look tired. Take a chair."

The man in black bowed respectfully, and took his seat.

CHAPTER II.

Robert Moody was at this time nearly forty years of age. He was a shy, quiet, dark person, with a pale, closely shaven face, agreeably animated by large black eyes set deep in their orbits. His mouth was perhaps his best feature; he had firm, well-shaped lips, which softened on rare occasions into a particularly winning smile. The whole look of the man, in spite of his habitual reserve, declared him to be eminently trustworthy. His position in Lady Lydiard's household was in no sense of the menial sort. He acted as her almoner and secretary as well as her steward—distributed her charities, wrote her letters on business, paid her bills, engaged her servants, stocked her wine cellar, was authorized to borrow books from her library, and was served with his meals in his own room. His parentage gave him claims to these special favors; he was by birth entitled to rank as a gentleman. His father had failed at a time of commercial panic as a country banker, had paid a good dividend, and had died in exile abroad, a broken-hearted man. Robert had tried to hold his place in the world, but adverse fortune kept him down. Undeserved disaster followed him from one employment to another, until he abandoned the struggle, bade a last farewell to the pride of other days, and accepted the position considerately and delicately offered to him in Lady Lydiard's house. He had now no near relations living, and he had never made many friends. In the intervals of occupation he led a lonely life in his little room. It was a matter of secret wonder among the women in the servants' hall, considering his personal advantages and the opportunities which must surely have been thrown in his way, that he had never tempted fortune in the character of a married man. Robert Moody entered into no explanations on that subject. In his own sad and quiet way he continued to lead his own sad and quiet life. The women all failing, from the handsome housekeeper downward, to make the smallest impression on him, consoled themselves by prophetic visions of the future relations with the sex, and predicted vindictively that "his time would come."

"Well," said Lady Lydiard, "and what have you done?"

"Your ladyship seemed to be anxious about the dog," Moody answered, in the low tone which was habitual to him. "I went first to the veterinary surgeon. He has been called away into the country; and——"

Lady Lydiard waved away the conclusion of the sentence with her hand.

"Never mind the surgeon. We must find somebody else. Where did you go next?"

"To your ladyship's lawyer. Mr. Troy wished me to say that he will have the pleasure of waiting on you——"

"Pass over the lawyer, Moody. I want to know about the painter's widow. Is it true that Mrs. Tollmidge and her family are left in helpless poverty?"

"Not quite true, my lady. I have seen the clergyman of the parish, who takes an interest in the case——"

Lady Lydiard interrupted her steward for the third time:

"You have not mentioned my name?" she said, with a sudden suspicion.

"Certainly not, my lady. I followed my instructions, and described you as a benevolent person in search of cases of real distress. It is quite true that Mr. Tollmidge has died, leaving nothing to his family. But the widow has a little income of £70 in her own right."

"Is that enough to live on, Moody?" her ladyship asked.

"Enough, in this case, for the widow and her daughter," Moody answered. "The difficulty is to pay the few debts left standing, and to start the two sons in life. They are reported to be steady lads; and the family is much respected in the neighborhood. The clergyman proposes to get a few influential names to begin with, and to start a subscription."

"No subscription!" protested Lady Lydiard. Mr. Tollmidge was Lord Lydiard's cousin, and Mrs. Tollmidge is related to his lordship by marriage. It would be degrading to my husband's memory to have the begging-box sent round for his relations, no matter how distant they may be. Cousins!" exclaimed her ladyship, suddenly descending from the lofty ranges of sentiment to the low. "I hate the very name of them! A person who is near enough to me to be my relation and far enough off from me to be my sweetheart is a double-faced sort of person that I don't like. Let's get back to the widow and her sons. How much do they want?"

"A subscription of £500, my lady, would provide for everything—if it could only be collected."

"It *shall* be collected, Moody! I will pay the subscription out of my own purse." Having asserted herself in those noble terms, she spoiled the effect of her own outburst of generosity by dropping to the sordid view of the subject in her next sentence. "Five hundred pounds is a good bit of money, though; isn't it, Moody?"

"It is indeed, my lady." Rich and generous as he knew his mistress to be, her proposal to pay the whole subscription took the steward by surprise. Lady Lydiard's quick perception instantly detected what was passing in his mind.

"You don't quite understand my position in this matter," she said. "When I read the newspaper notice of Mr. Tollmidge's death, I searched among his lordship's papers to see if they really were related. I discovered some letters from Mr. Tollmidge which showed me that he and Lord Lydiard were cousins. One of those letters contains some very painful statements, reflecting most untruly and unjustly on my conduct—lies, in short," her ladyship burst out, losing her dignity, as usual. "Lies, Moody, for which Mr. Tollmidge deserved to be horsewhipped. I would have done it myself if his lordship had told me at the time. No matter; it's useless to dwell on the thing now," she continued, ascending again to the forms of expression which became a lady of rank. "This unhappy man has done me a gross injustice; my motives may be seriously misjudged if I appear personally in communicating with his family. If I relieve them anonymously in their present trouble, I spare them the exposure of a public subscription, and I do what I believe his lordship would have done himself if he had lived. My desk is on the other table. Bring it here, Moody, and let me return good for evil, while I'm in the humor for it."

Moody obeyed in silence. Lady Lydiard wrote a check.

"Take that to the banker's and bring back a £500 note," she said. "I'll inclose it to the clergyman as coming from 'an unknown friend.' And be quick about it. I am only a fallible mortal, Moody. Don't leave me time enough to take the stingy view of £500."

Moody went out with the check. No delay was to be apprehended in obtaining the money; the banking house was hard by, in St. James street. Left alone, Lady Lydiard decided on occupying her mind in the generous direction by composing her anonymous letter to the clergyman. She had just taken a sheet of note paper from her desk when a servant appeared at the door, announcing a visitor:

"Mr. Felix Sweetair."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CIRCULATION OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

They May Safely Claim a Large Audience—The Various Denominations.

There are more than 200 exclusively religious newspapers published in the United States and Canada, and the best authorities agree that the combined circulation of these is about 2,500,000. Experts in newspaper circulation consider that for each subscriber a weekly journal may count four readers. If this be true, the religious press may claim an audience of 10,000,000. It is undoubtedly true, however, that many heads of families buy religious journals because they consider it to be their duty to do so, or for the reason that they have a faint hope that their children will be induced to peruse them. For themselves they prefer they daily paper.

In the matter of the number of papers the Methodists take the lead. They have about fifty papers of large circulation, and altogether their publications circulate over 500,000 copies. The Catholics have forty papers, of which nearly 400,000 are circulated, and it is worthy of remark that the German Catholic papers furnish one-half of this number. The Baptist journals have about 300,000 subscribers; the Presbyterian papers follow with 250,000; those of the Lutheran church with 220,000, while those of the Congregational church have 75,000, mostly in New England. The Mormons—if they can be called a sect—are alone in supporting a daily paper. The Lutherans, though not so strong in numbers as other sects, are generous in support of their press, for on comparison it is found that almost one in three of them subscribes to its support. The Presbyterians follow with a ratio bordering on one in four; the Congregationalists are next at one in five, while the Baptists and Methodists are neck and neck at one in seven each. It must be remembered, however, that the Methodists and Baptists have to carry the greater mass of the illiterate whites and blacks at the south, which prevents them from presenting a better average.

The evangelical and Christian journals can not be classified, since they are strictly sectarian, and calculations as to the literary standing of the weaker denominations would be endless. Most of the Protestant papers are edited by ministers, and it would be natural to suppose that they would be above the practice of wrangling and quarreling. But such is not the case. Some of the narrowest and most bitter writers on journalism are to be found on the religious press, and discussions more numerous and personal than the much-abused daily newspaper ever indulges in are to be found in journals whose editors sign D. D. after their names.—Exchange.

A 2-YEAR-OLD YOUNGSTER.

Detroit Street Arabs Sizing Up the Occupant of a Stray Baby Cart.

A baby cart which was occupied by a child about 2 years old, broke loose from its moorings in front of a dry goods store on Monroe avenue the other day and went sailing along for about forty feet and brought up against a dry goods box. Some boys came along and observed the situation of the cart and they stopped to size up the occupant.

"Pull his hair and see if he has got any grit," suggested one.

His hair was pulled. Tears came to his eyes but he did not holler.

"Let him bite yer finger," suggested another. "I'll dare any boy in the crowd to put his finger in the little feller's mouth."

The deft was accepted. A dirty finger was inserted, and the baby sucked at it in a melancholy way and seemed to be thinking of the long age.

"Give him a marble and see if he'll swallow it," dared a third.

A great big dirty marble was fished out of a boy's pocket and put in the baby's mouth. He bit at it and rolled it around, and finally spat it out.

"Try him with terbacker and see if he knows how to chaw," advised a freckled-faced boy.

The only one in the crowd who had arrived at the dignity of "chawing" bit off a piece of plug and was about to offer it when the mother came running down the street and broke into the crowd and bestowed a kick or cuff upon each one before they could get away.

"You young villains!" she shouted as they halted in the middle of the street.

"Who's a villyun?" demanded the biggest boy.

"You are!"

"Hump! Do you think we never saw a kid before? He ain't worth more'n 3 cents at the outside, and you are doing $10 worth of hollerin'! Let's stand around, boys, and gin him the whoopin'-cuff."—Detroit Free Press.

Crushed by the Weight of Logic.

We have some of the biggest and handsomest theatres away off to the east or west of Broadway—half-price houses—and for one of these the heaviest rental for any play-house in town—$25,000 per year—is paid. The audiences are not unanimously familiar with polites usages, and the ushers have to give and enforce instruction. A tall girl and a short fellow sat together. She wore a flaunting construction in millinery and he had a plain Derby hat, which he made no motion to take off when the curtain went up.

"Remove your hat, please," ordered the usher.

"I ain't going to," defiantly replied the girl, never doubting that her own big new hat, on which her proud thoughts were doubtless centered, was the object meant.

"Certainly not," said the usher; "ladies can keep their hats on. I was speaking to the gentleman. Please remove your hat, sir."

"No I don't, cully," retorted the young man. "' Tain't reasonable. You're willin' ter leave her hat up there," and he indicated the extreme altitude of his companion's crown and ribbons, "but want ter growl about mine down here," as he leaned a little toward her to show that his brim was level with her shoulder. "You've got a right to use common sense, ain't yer?"

The portion of the audience within hearing laughed, the usher was crushed by the weight of logic, and the low hat remained protected by the exalted one throughout the evening.—"Durandal" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Cargo of Tropical Birds.

Dr. C. J. Sketchley, the ostrich farmer, recently arrived at Galveston, Tex., from Port Natal, Africa, with a cargo of ostriches, monkeys, parrots, and tropical birds, intended for his farm at Los Angeles, Cal. Accompanying them are five natives of Madras, India, one of whom is a woman. The latter has a brass scarf-pin neatly hooked through the right lobe of her nose. A red-glass gem ornaments the pin. Her hair is coal black, and hangs below her waist when down. Her features are clear-cut and irregular. The men wear white turbans. The Madrases will go with Dr. Sketchley to California and live on the farm.—Boston Budget.

How Absolute Honesty Is Secured.

It is the custom of a house having several branches in the various cities of the Union, all doing a large business, to send twice a year a corps of bookkeepers from the home office to investigate the books of these branches, at the same time taking the bookkeepers from their branch houses to the home office to overhaul the records there. It has secured absolute honesty in their business, systematized their methods, and been a stimulus to their employes.—Cor. Boston Budget.

Icebergs have been seen off the Labrador coast two miles long 200 feet higher.

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JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
SECURE YOUR TICKETS
FOR
Overland Travel
BY THE GREAT
Albert Lea AND Rock Island
ROUTES.
Connecting with the N. P. R. R
AT
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
COMFORT, SPEED,
PLEASURE CHEAPNESS,
—ALL COMBINED.—
ROBERT IRVING, Agent,
Victoria.
CHAS. KENNEDY, Passenger Agent, Portland, Oreg.

JAMES A. COHEN,
Plain & Ornamental
BOOK & JOB PRINTER
Government St., near Johnson.
HAVING ADDED A STEAM ENGINE TO his well furnished Printing Office.
Will Reduce his already very moderate Prices 25 per cent.
on all kinds of Press work.
The satisfaction he has given his customers since his establishment here is a guarantee for continued good work. ap13 1m

NEW CITY MAP.
For sale at the City Hall on application, price $2.50 each.
JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.
City Hall, Victoria, April 8, 1886.

RAILING OF VESSELS—RAILROADS.

For Coal Harbor, Pt. Moody, Hastings & English Bay.

The Steamer Teaser
WILL leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf for the above ports
Every Monday Morning at 7 o'clock.
Returning on Tuesday.
For particulars apply on board to
ap2 1m G. CAVIN, Master.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER
—AND—
Through to Hope.

The Steamer Teaser
WILL LEAVE VICTORIA EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING for New Westminster, connecting with the steamer Gladys for Hope and way ports, returning to Victoria on Thursday and Sunday.
For particulars apply on board to
ap2 1m GEO. CAVIN, Master.

PACIFIC
Mail Steamship Co.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL SAIL
For NEW YORK VIA PANAMA,
CITY OF NEW YORK, June 8
At 10 o'clock A. M
Taking freight and passengers for Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala and La Libertad, and via Acapulco for other Mexican and Central American ports.
Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates; also for Havana and all West Indian ports.
FOR HONGKONG via YOKOHAMA.
City of Sydney ..... June 12
at 2 o'clock, P.M.
Excursion tickets to Yokahama and return at reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply at the office, cor sec Front and Broadway streets.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
THE WELL-KNOWN
SPECIALIST,
Proprietor & Consulting Physician of the Only Private Dispensary on the Pacific Coast, now permanently located at
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

DR. VANMONCISCAR has made the treatment of Private Diseases of Men a special study and practice for many years. Over 4000 cases treated yearly. Recent cases of private diseases cured in a short time. Ulcers, Humors and Blotches on Face or Body cured without giving Mercury or other Poisons. Mercury is the curse of the human race. Your children will suffer from its effects. Avoid it as you would avoid any deadly Drug, and use no more. These diseases are being cured at this Dispensary without Mercury.
DR. VANMONCISCAR
is a graduate of a regular Medical College, is well known over the United States and Canada by
Thousands of Old and Young Men he has Cured.
and it is a well known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages few persons, Dr. Vanmonciscar addresses himself particularly to those who have already tried various physicians and remedies from whom they have received no benefit, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advances. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. Vanmonciscar has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cures.
YOUNG MEN
who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion showing some of the following symptoms: Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Depressed Spirits, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the system, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eyes, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stages, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man has become safe prey to the destroyer, for want of a little advice, which he could easily obtain. Many who are now in the last stages of this terrible disease, who are now suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions,

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, July 10, 1886.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

While the TIMES is always prepared to give publicity to the views of correspondents on any question of interest to the public, provided facts are given, couched in unobjectionable language, we wish it to be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by the writers thereof.

Nor can we give room to duplicates of letters that have appeared in our contemporaries either in this city or elsewhere in the province. Correspondents, therefore, will save time and trouble in preparing such for THE TIMES, as they will be rejected.

Our space is valuable, and brevity, as far as possible, should be observed in writing on any one, and on ONE SIDE of the sheet only.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—No case at the police court to-day.

—The first through freight train arrived at Port Moody last night.

—Ice cream freezers at E. G. Prior's Government street.

—An old man name Charles De Courran, died suddenly on Vancouver on Monday.

—Millinery, Feathers and Flowers at cost. Childrens mantles and jackets at cost at the CITY HOUSE. †

—Ice cream in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city by Young Bros., New England Bakery.

—T. J. Jones, L.D.S., has removed his dental rooms over the new Bank of British Columbia, corner of Government and Fort streets. Telephone Call No. 507.*

—Sproule, whose release was ordered by Judge Henry, of the Dominion Supreme Court, was respited till the 17th of August.

—Ladies' Indian Gauze, Summer Merino and Silk and Wool Underware. Lightest goods manufactured for warm weather, at the CITY HOUSE.

—The Canadian Pacific receipts for the week ending June 30 were $291,000, showing an increase of $66,000 over the corresponding year last year.

—Mrs. E. J. Miller will re-open her classes in painting and drawing, July 14th, in room over Shears & Page's dry goods store, Government street.

—The James Bay boys defeated the Rock Bay nine yesterday at base ball. The score stood 14 to 11. Both sides played remarkably well.

—Mrs. V. A. LePrince, Fashionable Dressmaker; wedding and mourning dresses a specialty. Dress makers wanted. Government street, next to Bank of British Columbia. †

—The Nanaimo Chinese interpreter, charged with perjury, was further remanded in the provincial court for one week.

—The thoroughbred Jersey Bull "El Rio," No. 13698, at Kelvin street, (opposite Tolmie's gate) Saanich Road. For particulars of service apply to F. REVELY, Victoria. P. O. Box 438. *

—DRESSMAKERS desirous of making up the most stylish and fashionable costumes and MANTLES should inspect the new trimmings lately received by the City House.

—F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers, and Financial Agents, Vancouver B. C., attend promptly to all enquiries about the terminal city; *Free Reading Room* for use of strangers arriving in Vancouver. *

—When you visit the city of Portland, Or., on business or pleasure, be sure and register at the St. Charles Hotel, which is centrally located and in the very centre of business. It is in every respect a first class house. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—Donations to Protestant Orphans' Home for month of June: Mesdames Gridge, Scott, Pemberton and Spencer, Scotch Bakery, two baskets of buns; Mr. Harding, bread; Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, clothing; Mrs. D. Ross, vegetables; Ladies of First Presbyterian Church Sunday School Picnic, hams and cake.

—The North Pacific brought freight for: A B Gray & Co, A McQuarrie, A McLean & Co, Croft & Angus, C Strouse & Co, E G Prior, E Frank, E B Carmichael, Gutman & Frank, G Wright, H Mansell, H G Walker, Hutchison Young & Co, J H Todd & Son, J Dwyer & Co, Marvin & Tilton, Mrs Dunsmuir, Nichols & Renouf, P McQuade & Son, R Mathewson, R W Fawcett, S J Pitts, Turner Beeton & Co, T T, W R Megaw, Welch Rithet & Co, W Eckert, T Dunn, A H Horn.

COMING TO VICTORIA.

Passengers on the Queen of the Pacific which sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Victoria: Miss Brownlow, Miss Katie Williams, Miss Bates, Judge Touhy and son, A Kohlberg, Mrs Kate Mills, R S Flood, W E Wilson, Mrs B Springer and child, Judge Elliott, Mrs J E Hibbard, Victor E M Guttman, G C Hyatt, Mrs J L Fisher and daughter, J Blessing, T Harper, Nelson Wood, R Roberts, Mrs Patterson, P Montgomery, T L Hooper, JH Brooks, CE Fowler, H S Sieward, Willie Marvin, Mr Kily, Mrs T L Campbell, Mrs Yeoman, S Hoffman, J S Thorn and wife, Rey Acichi.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

On account of my new place of business not being yet ready for occupancy, I shall continue my clearance sale of Groceries at the old stand, corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, for one week longer. Will sell good Tea, Green, Black or Mixed, for 25 cents per pound; best Roll Butter, 75 cents; best light brown Sugar, 12 lbs. for $1; 11 lbs. of the best Granulated Sugar for $1, and all other goods in proportion. Give us a call.

N. PORTMAN.

AN EXCURSION PARTY.

Mr. Charles Pratt, Mrs. H. F. Pratt, Miss Madge Pratt, G. D. Pratt, H. L. Pratt, J. T. Pratt, and L. J. Blake, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived to-day by the Sound steamer and are registered at the Driard. They form an excursion party, having Alaska has an objective point, and expect to sail by the Ancon on Tuesday next.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mexico carried the following passengers to-day for San Francisco: W H Nash, J T Nash, Rev M S Levy, S W Tresse, W P Felose, L Meyer, Erwin Brown, H G Playfair, Dr Morris, B Haigh, Miss C Pearson, Mrs Loewen and daughter, Mrs Hosting and five children, Wm Needham, W C Wells, J A Fenlon, Andrew F Clubine, A Minder.

THE TWELFTH.

Monday, the 12th of July, will be celebrated by a picnic at Goldstream, under the auspices of the Orange Lodge of this city. Several clergymen, members of parliament, and others will be present and deliver addresses. A run over the E. & N. railway is on the programme.

RACES TO-DAY.

At the driving park this afternoon Fanny Irving, Sleepy George and Bay Frank are competing for a purse of $300. A running race, half mile and repeat, between Dave, Henry, and Parker's horse will also be contested. The sports are all at the park.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Mr. H. H. Smith, Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Land Board at Winnipeg and his son, Mr. W. H. Smith, accompanied the Minister of the Interior and his party to this city from Winnipeg. Mr. Smith is a native of Peterborough, and son of the Hon. Sidney Smith for many years Postmaster General of Canada, and at present Inspector of Registry offices for the Ontario Government. Mr. Smith succeeded the late Mr. Agrilus Walsh as Commissioner for Dominion Lands in the Northwest. He is a very popular gentleman and a thorough officer. The management of Dominion Lands in this province will be under his control and guided from the Winnipeg office. In Winnipeg Mr. Smith is held in high esteem and spoken of as the "right man in the right place." The position is one requiring great skill and judgment in giving decisions upon the many important questions affecting titles to land that come before him. Since his advent to office the complaints are few as compared with former years, owing largely to the promptness with which he acts. He reports a large increase in the immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest this year. Crops are looking well throughout the whole of the Northwest, and the indications are encouraging for a splendid harvest.

So far as this province is concerned it is intended to adopt a vigorous policy on the land question by pushing on the surveys in the Fraser river valley to completion, in order to give parties arriving in the province an opportunity to take up land for homesteading and pre-emption. The claims of squatters and those already in possession of land will be recognized and considered. With this object in view a meeting has been arranged for with the squatters, in New Westminster next Thursday, when the Minister of the Interior, Commissioner Smith and Hon. J. W. Trutch will be prepared to hear the views of those who consider themselves aggrieved.

WEATHER REPORT.

In and around Victoria last June there happened 12 fine, clear and warm days, eight cloudy days with glimpses of sunshine, and ten cloudy and showery days—some of the heaviest showers after nightfall. The maximum temperature was 77°; the minimum temperature was 40°, the mean temperature was 57°, the mean maximum temperature was 66°, the mean minimum temperature was 47°. rainfall 1.01 inch. Rainfall to June 30, 1886, 13.07 inch. Rainfall to June 30, 1885, 15.39 inch. Although so far the rainfall this year is short of that of last year, yet in its distribution, so to speak, over the weeks and months, it has been much more beneficial to the various growing crops, including hay, which is in part housed.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Now that we have P. O. Inspector Dewe with us, it will not be out of place to direct the attention of the department, of which he is an efficient officer, to the inconvenience experienced, principally by strangers, when postage stamps are required. At every other post office in the U. S. and Canada, stamps can be procured and the weight of letters ascertained, but in Victoria things are done differently. A postage stamp cannot be procured at the Victoria post office. Many letters, insufficiently stamped, are sent to the dead letter office, which would not be the case were there a stall where letters and packages could be weighed and stamped. The attention of the department has only to be directed to this matter to have the grievance rectified.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.

Rev. M. Levy, of Oakland, lectured at the Jewish Synagogue last evening, to a large audience, on the text, "Let there be light, and there was light." The lecture was a most eloquent one and delighted those who heard it. At the close an address was read by Mr. Morris Moss and presented by Mr. Lewis Lewis, expressing the regret of the Jewish society at the departure of the reverend gentleman, which was acknowledged by Mr. Levy in fitting terms. He expressed his admiration for Victoria, and the hope that some day he would be able to reside here permanently.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AND BURRARD INLET.

Passengers and mails for the mainland by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.'s steamers for New Westminster will leave next Monday morning at 2 a. m., instead of 7, as hitherto. At Port Hammond close connection will be made with the trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Hereafter freight for New Westminster, river points and the interior will be forwarded on Monday and Friday.

For Port Moody and Burrard Inlet ports passengers will be carried daily, excepting on Monday morning, as heretofore, leaving here at 2 o'clock.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We wish to call special attention to a nice assortment of millinery and straw goods now being opened which will be found of the latest styles and most fashionable colors. Also to a variety of new dress materials plushes, laces, mitts, gloves, etc. These goods comprise the latest novelties in the market, and were selected personally by Mr. E. White, and are marked at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

BROWN & WHITE.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

Passengers for New Westminster will please note that the time of departure of the steamer for that city on Monday has been changed from 7 a. m. to 2 a. m. The steamer will run to Port Hammond, where close connection will be made with the Atlantic express, for all eastern, interior and Fraser river points. The change begins with NEXT MONDAY morning. Remember the hour of departure is 2 a. m., instead of 7 a. m., as heretofore.

THE TIMES on more than one occasion has commented favorably on Mr. White's administrative qualities. So far as British Columbia's interests are concerned there is much for him to attend to. It is to be hoped the same energy which he has displayed in the Northwest matters will characterize his administration of the Dominion lands in this province. If so, he will be entitled to the gratitude of our people.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. H. Hobatt, of East Portland, will preach to-morrow morning and evening and at the services on the following Sunday, in the Baptist Church, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Barss.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

Our congratulations are extended to Mr. Wm. G. Kellogg, clerk in the U. S. consulate, and Miss Annie Cameron, upon their recent marriage. The happy couple left by the San Francisco steamer to enjoy their honeymoon.

BURGLARY AT HOPE.

The H. B. store at Hope was burglarized on Thursday night and the safe, containing $350, carried off. Officer Wilson is investigating.

Divi H. Ross, Grand Overseer; W. S Wraight and John Coughlan, of Victoria Lodge, and Mr. McIlmoyl, of No. 77, leave Monday as delegates to the Grand Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, to be held in Portland 14th July.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Further Returns From the Mainland Constituencies.

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

Davie	93
Allen	65
Morrison	57
Saul	48
Livingstone	45

Davie and Allen were declared elected.

The vote polled in 1882 was as follows:

A. E. B. Davie	69
E. Allen	55
Wm. Morrison	45
C. N. McLellan	40
W. M. Brown	23

HURRAH FOR CARIBOO.

BARKERVILLE, July 10.—Mason, McLeese, Cowan, Wilson, Ferguson, Murphy, Walker, Campbell, Shaw, in the order given.

The members elected are the three first on the list.

A TRAIN BURNED.

An Eastern Bound Express Consumed by Fire.

A telegram was received in this city last night conveying the startling information that a train on the Canadian Pacific Railway—believed to be the first or second eastern bound express—was caught in a bush fire a short distance on this side of Donald, and entirely consumed. All the passengers escaped and the mails were saved. In the absence of particulars, it is surmised that the train in passing a bush fire became derailed in consequence of the iron spreading, and thus unable to move backward or forward, the cars took fire and were burned. The loss will be a heavy one to the company, as the train was composed of elegant sleepers and first-class cars.

H. R. IVES & CO.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., the famous manufacturers of finders and housefurnishing hardware, stoves and ranges, etc., Montreal, one of the oldest and most reliable concerns in the Dominion. The demand on our space to-day compels us to abridge our notice of this worthy firm. We shall again refer to them. In the meantime it will pay every one to read their card.

PARIS' TOWER OF BABEL.

A Gigantic Structure Reaching into the Clouds.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writes thus of a proposed tower to be erected in the French capital. No feature of the plan for the great Exposition of 1889 is so much talked about as the gigantic tower, 1,000 feet high, or twice the height of the pyramids of Egypt, designed by M. Eiffel, Engineer of the Department of Arts and Manufactures, to decorate the Champs de Mars. Nothing like it has been attempted since the Tower of Babel, and scientific progress may permit the descendants of those whom God dispersed because of their impiety, to carry out a similar design.

As the workmen will soon begin digging the foundations of this tower, description of the plan will be of interest. The base of iron is composed of four pyramids, each one square, fifty feet a side, and diminishing towards the top, which is twenty feet a side. These four pyramids are separated from each other by a space of 84 feet, and for stability they are

ANCHORED IN SOLID MASONRY.

Two hundred and thirty feet above the ground these pyramids are united by a gallery fifty feet wide. This gallery, which is covered with glass, will be used for restaurants, soirees, etc. The next story has a room, covered with glass, 100 feet square. At the summit is a glass dome, with terrace, and from this terrace the Exposition will be lighted by electricity.

Visitors will reach the dome by means of elevators. Four of these elevators, constructed like the Swiss railways, will be placed in the four pyramids, and we can go seven times as high as the Column Vendome and stand 600 feet higher than the top of Mount Valerien. The eyes can sweep the horizon for a hundred miles, and Compiegne, Rheims, Fontainebleau, Chartres, Dijon, with the little villages lost in the woods, and the rivers, wandering through the valleys, will all seem a continuation of Paris. Ten departments of France will be

AT OUR FEET.

There have been no accidents with this system of railway, because the car is drawn by a cable and the axle attached to a steel hook, so if the cable breaks the car remains fastened to this hook. That is the system for the elevators, and in addition to the four placed in the pyramids a fifth will take the visitors from the centre directly to the summit.

In the cupola astronomers will be established with their telescopes, pluviometres, etc. This observatory, fitted with a metallic armature, destined to receive all the atmospheric electricity, will be surrounded by a paratonnerre. Experiments heretofore impossible can be made here: atmospheric electricity, speed of the wind, Foucault's experiment to demonstrate that the earth revolves—all can be studied. Spectroscopes, destined to analyze the light of the sun and stars, and an enormous telescope, to follow stars which could hardly be perceived from the other observatories, will be placed in this cupola. Another interesting study will be that of the variation of temperature, with altitude. The tower will form

AN IMMENSE PARATONNERRE,

and when there is a storm everybody in the tower will be struck by lightning and not feel any effect. To produce this result the conductor will be interrupted for a distance of two yards and the lightning will jump from one section to the other, with continual explosions.

The iron used in the construction of this gigantic monument will weigh about 7000 tons. Of course critics are very busy prophesying the failure of the work. "The tower will never be finished; it cannot be scientifically utilized, for at the slightest wind there will be an oscillation preventing all observations." M. Eiffel answers by saying that, with an impetuous wind of seventy feet a second, and a pressure of a hundred pounds on every square yard, the tower will not sway more than four inches. With a tempest—the wind a hundred feet a second and a pressure of 150 pounds a yard—the oscillations will be very slow because of the great length of the part which vibrates and it is certain that it will be much less than in columns of masonry, where the elasticity of the mortar is the chief cause of marked oscillations.

A subway commission created to devise suitable means of putting electric wires underground in New York city have decided upon what is known as the drawing-in system. It will be in the form of a conduit, with convenient manholes were cables and insulated wire may be readily drawn in out of distinct ducts in the conduit, with modifications to meet special exigencies of topography or existing mains.

—Mr. D. Macpherson, proprietor of the C. P. R. Hotel, Vancouver, the first building to be re-built after the fire is in the city.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POLITICS IN SAANICH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—To people accustomed to party politics, where the lines are strongly marked, the result of the election must appear at once anomalous and unaccountable.

In other well regulated communities, during time of political excitement, it is mostly measures, rather than men that determine the method of selection. The issues are intelligible, tolerably well known and thoroughly threshed out. But here, it seems to be neither men nor measures, and if by men and measures be meant, principle and ability, then your politics are run not on lines of principle and ability, but consist of a series of personal likes and dislikes, of envy and dishonesty, alike hurtful to the safe conduct of public business, as disastrous to good government, and by no means creditable to the political status of this province.

A stranger landing in your country in the midst of a provincial election, is much more likely to take a broad and impartial view of a political struggle, than one who has been actively engaged in the narrow-minded personalities of local strife.

Staying here for the benefit of my health, I had an opportunity of attending several public meetings. I have never witness so marked a difference in the fitness and personal appearance of the candidates seeking legislative honors. This was very aptly described, as well as illustrated in the person of a Mr. John one of the candidates for Saanich. When addressing his audience he told them that Mr. Humphreys was the best speaker in the province, and that he himself was probably the worst. This latter was unmistakable, for a more painful exhibition it would be impossible to imagine.

Stutterers may be heard every day in the week, but a desperately stammering politicial speaking from a public platform is a new departure in the modern farce of a "Serious Politician." McD.

—Read Cameron's address to the electors.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

NEW TO-DAY.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF L. A. No. 2107, Knights of Labor, will be held at Harmony Hall, View street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) Evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Special business will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. july 10 2i

FOR SALE,

A PAYING BUSINESS

IN NEW WESTMINSTER for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

Salvage Sale

OF

INSURED GOODS

AT THE

Commerce House,

FOR CASH ONLY!

The Whole Stock must be Sold before removing to the New Store.

The following Goods were damaged by removal in consequence of the fire on Saturday night, and MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

2591 yds Black and Colored Silks and Satins.
7640 yds Dress Stuffs.
2725 yds Colored and Black French Cashmeres.
3212 yds Dress Prints.
2565 yds White and Grey Cottons.
2560 yds Ticking.
9 doz Parasols and Umbrellas.
84 doz Corsets.
50 Summer Mantles and Visites, very rich and new.
90 Washing Costumes, new styles.
10 doz Silk Hosiery and Underwear.
24 doz Silk Handkerchiefs.

The balance of the large stock not damaged by removal will be marked at such Prices as will make a speedy clearance, as no goods now in stock will be removed into the new store.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

93 doz Shirts | 20 doz Hats.
75 doz Silk Ties. | 230 doz Half Hose

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

75 pieces new Tapestry Carpets,
80 pieces new Brussels Carpets,
6 pieces 5-4 Felt Carpets, 39 cents per yard.
30 doz Window Shades,
2-4, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 Oilcloth 39 cents per square yd
300 pair Lace Curtains.

No Such Opportunity

Has before been offered the Victoria public for getting first-class Staple Goods at such prices.

Don't Forget: "The Early Bird Catches the Worm.

☞ The store will be closed on Saturday, and the Sale will Commence on

MONDAY, JULY 12th.

jy 10 DAVID SPENCER.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ed. Chapman, Rat Portage; E. Allen, Port Arthur, and A. D. Smith, Revelstoke (formerly Farwell), are at the Oriental.

T. R. Higginson, New Westminster, is registered at the Oriental.

L. D. Dozier and wife, St. Louis, are at the Driard.

Thos. Charman, wife and daughter, Oregon City; C. D. Drake and Mrs. A. P. Wester, Washington, and John Hunt and wife, San Francisco, are stopping at the Driard.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, of the C. P. R., is in the city.

Mr. Alex. McEwen, New Westminster, is in the city.

Mr. E. P. Anderson, Montreal, is at the Driard.

Mr. E. D. Lacey, and wife, Winnipeg, are in the city.

Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, Mrs. White, and Misses White, arrived at the Driard last night, six days from Ottawa. Mr. White is accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. L. Pereira.

Mr. Adam Luid, England, is visiting in Victoria.

General Sir Donald Stewart and Gen. Sir McNeill left Montreal on the 5th for Vancouver and Victoria.

Mr. Wolfenden, a brother of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, of England, is a guest at the latter's residence, James Bay.

Judge Elliott is coming home on the Queer.

Rev. C. H. Hobart, of Portland, arrived on the Sound steamer to-day.

The Hon. C. D. Drake, author of "Drake on attachments" arrived on the Sound steamer this morning.

Mr. Higginson, Dominion Timber Inspector accompanied the Minister of the Interior and Chief Commissioner Smith to this city. He is registered at the Driard. Few men are better acquainted with British Columbia and its resources, especially in mineral and timber, than Mr. Higginson, who has prospected the interior and the mountains of this province as no other man has yet accomplished.

Passengers by the North Pacific: G F Bowland, J H Surbin, T L McManus, E S Harris, J Chapman, Mrs Smallbones, Miss Rogers, P Tousey, F Fuller, A Robert, Mr Pratt and wife, Miss Pratt, T Pratt, G Pratt, H Pratt, J Pratt, L D Tozier and wife, D Blake, Geo Smith, M Freder, C H Adsib, W Peterson, J B Beauve, W Wickersham, Mrs A P Wescott, C Drake, Rev C H Hobart and wife, Thos Cannon, wife and daughter, John Hunt and wife, H Binkley, C H Milton.

"A NEW ERA."

THE BENEFITS OF THE

Grape Cure

IN AMERICA

Concentrated in one Bottle without the Expense of an European Journey.

SAL-MUSCATELLE

The crystallized salts as extracted from grapes and fruit; a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory; the greatest sovereign preparation ever placed before the American public.

Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product; it supplies to the weary system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it keeps the blood pure and the brain clear; is a natural blessing to the fagged-out and weary, an imperative companion to business men, ladies and children. Have it in your homes, travels, summer resorts and sea-side cottages.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is the best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver, biliousness, sick headache, temporary congestion arising from alcoholic beverages, giddiness, oppression, vomiting or a feeling of melancholy. ERRORS IN DIET, EATING OR DRINKING; for all accidental indigestion arising from hasty meals, nervousness, impure blood, nettlerash, itching, or any other over-acid state of the blood; boils, skin eruption, commencement of diphtheria, the effect of mercurial poisons and at the beginning of all fevers; measles, chicken pox, prickly heat, rheumatic and gouty poison due to impure blood, and sourness of stomach.

Prepared by the

LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrappers only."

☞ Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH General American Manager, P. O. Box 1968, New York City

Mention this paper.

For sale by LANGLEY & Co and THOMAS SHOTBOLT, Victoria, B. C.

june 11

Reduced Prices.

Shipping Receipt Books, duplicate, 100 in book, 60 cents each.

Manilla Wrapping and Straw, at reduced prices.

Reduced Paper Bag list.

Envelopes at reduced prices.

Photographs of Vancouver before the fire.

At THE BRITISH COLUMBIA STATIONERY AND PRINTING Co. (Limited),

Late J. B. FERGUSON & Co.

PAINTING.

Classes in oil painting, drawing and decorative work of various kinds will be opened Wednesday, June 2d, by Mrs. E. J. Miller, in the room over Mr. Waitt's music store. For particulars apply to M. W. Waitt & Co.

ARRIVAL THIS DAY.

For the "Lansdowne House," Yates street, Hoop-skirts, Bustles, Crinolettes, Kid Gloves, etc., etc. JOHN PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.

GOSNELL'S SUGAR CURED HAMS

are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets. *

SCOTCH BAKERY.—J. Russell, SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, near Johnson Victoria, B. C. All kinds of Scotch pastry; Tea bread fresh every day; hot mutton pies. *

For fancy cakes, bread, pies, and crackers of all kinds leave your order at the New England bakery, Government street. Wedding cakes made to order at short notice. Fresh oysters always on hand. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros. *

Artistic Binding executed in this Province ONLY by R. T. Williams; and out of the Province by the other (?) Binder, assisted by un-British Nepotism of the present Local Government.

H. R. IVES & CO.,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Builders and Housefurnishing Hardware,

Parlor, Box, Heating, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, for Coal or Wood.

☞ Trade supplied. Send for Catalogues, Discounts, etc.

Sole Manufacturers of the Genuine Mrs. Potts' Cold Handle SAD IRONS.

CHEAPEST! BEST!

Advantages:—Durable Walnut Handle, requires no Holder or Cloth, do not burn the hand, perfect in finish, Irons easier adjusted, better in use, and lighter than any other irons. Beware of imitations.

Showing a Full Set of Irons—Excel All Other Irons.

Iron Railings and Crestings, Composite Wrought Iron Work, Iron Gates, Ornamental Iron Work of every description, Farm Gates, Stable Fittings, Wire Window Guards, Garden and Park Settees.

☞ LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS TO ORDER.

Office of the CANADA BARB WIRE CO., H. R. Ives President and Manager. Manufacturers of Manitoba 4-Point Steel Barb Wire.

OFFICES—Queen street. Foundries and Workshops—Queen Street, Montreal, Longueuil, Quebec. july9 1m

FOR ALASKA.

THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.'s STEAMSHIP

"Ancon,"

Will sail from the outer Wharf

For Alaska,

On TUESDAY, 13th inst.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

jly 9

DOMINION

EXPRESS COMP'Y,

(LIMITED.)

Having extended their offices all over the C. P. R., is now ready for business from

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg,

and all other points to the Eastern Provinces.

Parties shipping by this Company save Bonding Fees, Customs Entries, and will have quicker dispatch than by any other Company.

For rates, etc., apply to

HALL & GOEPEL, Agents

july 8 6i Government street.

Canadian Pacific R.R.

Trains from Montreal

WILL ARRIVE AT PORT MOODY

At Noon on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the fourth, fifth and sixth instants, and

REGULAR TRAINS

Will commence running both ways on Tuesday, the sixth instant.

Leaving Port Moody daily (except on Monday) at one p. m.

And arriving daily (except on Saturday) at twelve, Noon.

H. A. ABBOTT, General Superintendent.

jly2 10i

Concordia Hall,

DOUGLAS & YATES ST.

Domestic and Imported Lager Beer. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Sandwiches of all kinds.

Free Musical Entertainment!

The only place in the city where you can enjoy a leisure hour with comfort and pleasure.

All the LEADING NEWSPAPERS of the continent kept on file. june30 6m

Electors of Victoria.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE MEN'S and boys' straw hats will be offered at a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent. It is only in the season for such a reduction, but circumstances make the reduction imperative. In the first place, the sales are dull. In the second place, I have a very large stock of straw hats. The law of Demand and Supply does not seem to govern this branch of trade at all. Either there are too many straw hats, or else there are too few men and boys. Which of these theories is the correct one is immaterial. The fact remains that in the matter of straw hats I am in danger of (to use a parliamentary phrase) getting left. It is to avoid such a catastrophe, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that I make this reduction—and make it thorough and immediate.

W. G. CAMERON, 48 Johnson Street.

jo 11-1 mo

MR JAMES KAYE,

FISGARD STREET,

Teacher of Mathematics, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping.

TO STUDENTS taking the necessary course a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, by both Single and Double Entry, is guaranteed.

Private lessons given in special subjects, and pupils assisted in preparing for the Examinations. may27 6m eod

FOR SALE,

Section 19, North Range 1, West Saanich.

With improvements thereon.

Apply to HARRISON & McLACHLAN, Government Street.

july 7

WANTED.

Coat and Pants Maker

Wanted immediately. Apply to WM. ELSON, Merchant Tailor, Port Moody.

july8

FIRE! FIRE!

TESTIMONIAL.

VANCOUVER, 23rd June, 1886.

MR. G. ROBERTSON,
Vancouver.
Representing Goldie & McCulloch,
Galt, Ont.

SIR,—We the undersigned having witnessed the terrible fire which wiped out of existence the young city of Vancouver, on the 13th inst., have, after, the fire, examined the safes sold by you, some of which were put to the most severe test, having been surrounded by large quantities of lard and bacon, and we are pleased to testify to the remarkable manner in which every Safe sold by you preserved its contents, not only books and papers, but also thousands of dollars in paper money were taken out in perfect condition. We can, therefore, with the greatest confidence, recommend them as thoroughly fire proof.

L. A. Hamilton, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; M. A. MacLean, Mayor; John J. Blake Stipendiary Magistrate; Rich'd. Alexander, Justice of the Peace; John Boultbee, Police Magistrate; City of Vancouver; Thomas Dunn, Justice of the Peace; Isaac Johns, Col.; Edward E. Rand, Real Estate Broker; R. Ballantyne, Alderman; John Rankin, Real Estate Broker; Rider & Eaton, Mayor Hastings; H. F. Keefer, Contractor, C. P. R.; J. W. McFarlaid, Port Moody, to Vancouver and English Bay; F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers; A. W. Ross, Real Estate Broker; Gravely & Spinks, Real Estate Brokers; R. C. Ferguson, Hgr. B. C. P. Mills.

FIRE! FIRE!

GRANT & ARKEL,

VANCOUVER,

are again in the field with a full line of general merchandise such as Dry Goods, Groceries etc., etc., all of which will be sold at Victoria prices. Close connection in supplimenting supplies observed by every steamer.

A Public Call for Coin!

From the well known and long established Pawnbroker of Victoria.

Pledges now on hand must be sold,

Being determined to convert Pawnbroker Pledges into CASH.

Look at the following list. Bargains to actual purchasers will be of real.

Solitaire Diamond Rings.
Solitaire Diamond Earrings.
Opal and Diamond Rings.
Solid Gold Chains.
Solid Gold Watches.
103 coin Silver Watches, all superior grades.
Field Glasses.
Breech Loading Shot Guns.
Choicest of Carpenter's Tools.
Fine line of Seth Thomas Clocks.

N. B.—Special inducements will be offered to parties buying BLANKETS, having $1000 worth, which will be sold at a sacrifice.

A. A. AARONSON,

PAWNBROKER,

Johnson Street, - - Victoria.

june10 1m

W. H. PHILIPPS,

ENGRAVER

Has Removed to Yates Street,

ABOVE DOUGLAS. m28 1

The Handsome, Large Registered Bull

Reuben Butler,

OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT HORN PEDIGREE and recorded, will, unless sold,

Make the Season at Cloverdale, Victoria District.

Common grade Cows $5.00
Three-quarter bred 7.50
Thoroughbreds 10.00

apl W. F. OLMIE.